

agreeable reading, from "Vasari" downward, and Mr. Taubert had curious glances respecting all the above-named brothers of the brush.

The Hampton Lectures have attracted unusual attention since they have been preached by men of the caliber of Messrs. Mansell and Rawlinson. The series for the present year is entitled "Sunday—its origin, history, and present observance considered in eight sermons, by the Rev. J. A. Hardin, preacher to the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn."

—Mrs. Austin, the accomplished translator from the German, has in press the posthumous writings of her husband, the late Prof. Austin, and Mr. Murray will shortly publish "Treatise of General Jurisprudence, or Philosophy of Pure Legislation, including a new edition of the Province of Jurisprudence Defined," the chief work of Prof. Austin published in his lifetime, and now out of print.

—Mr. John Forster is continuing his Studies of the Commonwealth period of English History, and now announces uniform with his latest issue, "Arrest of the Five Members," the "Debates on the Grand Remonstrance," November and December, 1641, with an Introductory Essay on English Freedom under the Plantagenet and Tudor Sovereigns." 1 volume.

—T. O. H. P. Barnham of Boston announces a History of the Council of Nice, by Dean Hadley. From the table of contents, we presume the work will be full and minute.

—"The Great Sahara, or Wanderings South of the Atlas Mountains," by H. B. Tristram is the promising title of a new book of travels, among the late English announcements.

## ART ITEMS.

—English artists who are ambitious of becoming Royal Academicians are obliged to enter their names as candidates for associate Academicians before they can be admitted to the full honors of an R. A. There are now among the applicants for the present year forty-two painters, twelve sculptors, thirteen architects, and six engravers; and among these applicants are names of artists that have been for many years familiar to us on this side of the Atlantic—such as R. Ansell, Marc Anthony, E. Leighton, I. Sant, Solomon, Owen Jones, T. H. Wyatt, T. Landseer, &c. That artists like these should be applicants for admission to the Royal Academy as associates shows that a numerous body of the artists of England have become.

—It has been decided by the committee appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for erecting a monument in honor of the historian Halam, to erect a statue. Certain prominent English sculptors have been invited to enter into competition for a design, but two of those who were asked, Messrs. Woolner and Foley, have refused.

—A fine art exhibition on a very comprehensive and liberal scale is to be opened at Brunswick on the 15th of August, the present month. Foreign artists have been invited to send their works to it.

—The Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee, the late President of the Royal Academy, by his son, has just come out in London, and like all the lives of illustrious fathers written by their sons and daughters which have recently appeared, it is very badly done. Though Byron wrote in his "British Bards and Scotch Reviewers"

And here let Shee and genius find a place,  
Where pen and pencil yield an equal grace—  
yet the efforts of both his pen and pencil are now alike nearly forgotten, though he has been but ten years dead. Whatever else he might have been, Shee was not a genius. The *Saturday Review* says of the "Life": "We have not recently seen a more stilted, bombastic, or inflated style than that in which Mr. Shee has written his father's life. A plentiful use of adjectives, extreme verbosity, painful elaboration, the perpetual recurrence of French words, and a constant recourse to the worst artifices of the penny-larrier, are its most conspicuous features. Still graver faults are a degree of bad taste that is nearly, and a habit of fulsome and indiscriminate adulation of great people, which makes its pages almost unreadable." It would be well for fathers, who have any cause to believe that their lives are in danger of being written after their death, to forbid their sons and daughters from undertaking the work. The children of Haydon and Leslie had the good sense to select a competent stranger for the duty of compiling the biographies of their fathers, and it would have been better for the memory of Shee if his family had done the same.

—We have not in this country, we believe, any collection of original drawings that is sufficiently large to be called respectable. If there should be, we hope that some industrious explorer of the Wynne bags tribe will unearth them, and give the public an account of them. We know of a few good original drawings scattered in various portfolios, but not enough in one place to be called a collection. In England, there are a good many collections of very great value. The drawings left by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence cost their collector \$200,000, and were sold, after his death, for very large sums. The British Museum has recently purchased 134 of these drawings, most of them pen and ink, for which they paid \$12,000. Among them were drawings and sketches by Massacio, Lorenzo di Credi, Fra Bartolommeo, Perugino, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Parmigianino, Correggio, Hans Holbein, Rubens, Rembrandt, and Andrea Mantegna. These were purchased to render still richer the very valuable collection of drawings which the Museum already possessed. What treasures of art might not New-York possess if only a tithe of the money wasted by our City Fathers in Japanese entertainments were expended in objects of permanent value for the improvement of the people!

—In mentioning the portraits of the Governors in the City Hall last week, we might have enumerated the portraits of other Governors, which are the property of the city, and which decorate the rooms of some of our public buildings. At Bellevue Hospital are several portraits of the Ten Governors of the New-York State, which are not the least valuable of the art-treasures of the city; among them are portraits of the late Isaac Townsend and of Mr. E. C. West, the present Governor, by Elliott, and a very fine head of Mr. D. A. S. by Huntington.

—What was said by Mrs. Dawson Damer of the French people may be said with equal truth of French pictures, viz., they are either to be loved or hated. There is no middle course for them. Those who wish to see what is really lovely in French art, should look at the pictures of contemporary artists—at the Troynons, Freres, Bonheurs, Jeromes, Trayers, and Morles. It is hard to believe that such sweetness, tenderness, truthfulness, and conscientious love for the beautiful, could be the natural growth of the school of art which flourished under the first Empire, and under the Bourbons. One of the most delicate pictures that we have seen from the easel of Troyon, has lately been exhibited in the small gallery of Goupil & Co., in Broadway, and may be there still. It is a small canvas, representing some sheep and a landscape, imbued with morning light.

—The American Association for the Advancement of Science. From Our Own Reporter. NEWPORT, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1860. The Association finally adjourned yesterday. My letter left Prof. Barnard speaking after Prof. Alexander had given his very interesting account of the success of the Labrador Expedition. Prof. Barnard spoke of the auroras and icebergs seen by the Expedition, the scanty vegetation, the immense numbers of loose boulders and the variety of animal life, except musktoes, which were very plenty.

Prof. Alexander added that a little bird, unknown to them, sang out in the middle of the gloom of the eclipse as long as sweet as a nightingale. He also alluded to the magnetic variations, which will be made the subject of careful study by Prof. Bahe and his assistants of the Coast Survey.

Prof. Alexander then gave his address as retiring President of the Association.

—The forenoon of Wednesday was devoted to hearing the reports of the County Secretaries throughout the State. The afternoon was occupied in hearing remarks on the four following questions: 1. How may the best results be derived from the Sabbath-Schools of this State from the holding of Sunday-School Teachers Conventions? 2. In view of the destitution existing within the State, as disclosed by reports received, what should be done to secure the best results from the Sabbath-Schools? 3. What is the best method of qualifying Teachers for the Sabbath-Schools? 4. What are the responsibilities of Christian Parents as regards their children in view of the facilities of Sabbath-School instruction?

One of the lamp-post letter-boxes in Broadway was broken open on Wednesday night, and the contents abstracted. The hinge, which appears to be a small iron rod, was sawed off. We think that the adoption of the suggestion of putting drop-letter boxes on the outside of the city rail-cars would be in great measure a way to the rescue of the insecure lamp-post letter-boxes.

President of the Association. He commenced with the aphorism of Bacon, that it is not less true in this human kingdom than in God's Kingdom of heaven that no man shall enter into it except he become first like a little child. Throughout his address Prof. Alexander insisted on the necessity of this child-like freedom from bent and prejudice if we would really advance the cause of science or any other.

Dr. Gould was appointed a Committee to report to the next meeting on the history and present state of the application of telegraphic methods to astronomical observation and to the determination of longitude.

Prof. Wm. B. Rogers was invited to give a lecture on the present state of the theory of binocular vision, and Prof. Newberry to lecture on the Fossil botany of the United States.

Prof. Bahe of the Committee on Weights and Measures reported that nothing definite had been done, and he was continued with power to open correspondence. A number of Committees were discharged. Capt. Hunt of the Abbreviating Committee reported "Am. Acen. Sci." as the abbreviation of the title of the Association. Prof. Bahe of the Committee on Dr. Hayes' Expedition reported the facts known to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. Prof. Chauvenet, Chairman of the Committee on the Second Expedition, to determine the Solar parallax, reported no progress, and the Committee was discharged.

The usual votes of thanks to the officers of the meeting, the city authorities, the Local Committee, and the Railroad and Steamboat Companies were then passed, and the Association adjourned.

Most of the members left last night. After the delivery of his address, the news of the serious illness of his wife was communicated to Prof. Alexander, and he left immediately for Princeton.

I omitted to state that the visit to the Fort on Saturday was the means of the discovery, by Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, of a fossil bone, apparently a fore-arm, in the Portland stone there found. On Monday morning, the Professor, in company with Mr. Wm. P. Blake, took casts of it, and fac-similes of it will soon be placed before the learned men in ancient bones. This is the rock in which Mr. Barratt of Middletown, who was joined with so by the Standing Committee on Wednesday, claims to have found his great discoveries.

I must not close without expressing my obligations to Mr. W. M. Wilcox, agent of the Shore Line Railroad, through whose kindness I have been enabled to present the more interesting of the proceedings of the Association one day in advance of other New-York papers.

## COMMENCEMENT AT AMHERST COLLEGE.

Correspondence to THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 8, 1860. The Commencement exercises began on Sunday with the Baccalaureate by President Stevens. His subject was "The Motives which should Govern a Christian Student in the Choice of a Profession." A larger audience was in attendance than on any previous Baccalaureate occasion.

On Monday evening the exercises of "Prize Declaration" came off in the village church. Prizes were awarded as follows: First prize, Freshmen—S. G. Lupton, Canadaigua, N. Y.; second do., W. G. Thompson, Lancaster, Pa. First prize, Sophomores—A. A. Knight of Ware, Mass.; second do., J. Oranell Peck of Newbury, Vt.

There were ten contestants in all. The house was crowded, and the music good. This is the most popular exercise of the week.

After the prize speaking, the Sophomore Class repaired in procession—with music and fireworks—to the American House, where the festivities of Biennial were only celebrated.

On Tuesday morning, the Amherst branch of Phi Beta Kappa held their annual business meeting. Prof. Snell was chosen President for the ensuing year, and Prof. Crowell, Secretary. Charles Samner was elected orator for the next year.

The Alpha Delta Phi Society held their Convention here this year, and on Tuesday afternoon the exercises were introduced by an address from the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, of New-York. The Rev. Dr. Brown offered prayer, and the Hon. Horace Maynard introduced the speaker.

The address discussed self-culture in the various departments of literature as distinct from and superadded to the educational duties of the academy and college. It was a beautiful production, overflowing with classical and historical allusions. About 75 delegates from different colleges are present at the Convention, and with the solemnities attending the dedication of a new and handsome hall, everything promised well for a successful meeting of this time-honored society.

In the evening the Society of Inquiry was presided over by Dr. F. D. Huntington. His subject was the religion of Christ, its truth and perpetuity. It was written for the occasion, and was fully equal to the high expectations which had been raised with regard to this part of the Commencement.

On Wednesday morning the Alumni Association held their annual meeting. The Hon. Horace Maynard was chosen President for the ensuing year.

The recological list showed only three deaths for the past year, viz.: Alonzo A. Gray, the Rev. J. P. Field of Marlborough and Henry Shipley of San Francisco.

Speeches were made by Mr. Maynard, Presidents Stearns and Felton, Judge Kellogg of Vermont, and others.

Preceded by Gilmore's Band of Boston, the Alumni proceeded to the college to listen to an address from Prof. Maynard on "Political Education." His subject was "Education and the State." His subject was "Education and the State."

This afternoon we are to have an address from Horace Maynard on "Political Education," and the annual reunion of the Literary Societies; this evening a concert by Gilmore's Band, and meetings of the secret societies; and to-morrow the exercises of Commencement proper.

## NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Correspondence to THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

SCHENECTADY, August 8, 1860. The fifth annual Convention of the New-York State Association of Sabbath-School Teachers is now in progress in this city. The delegations are very large, and the meetings crowded and enthusiastic.

The Hon. Alonzo C. Schenectady was chosen President.

There was a large public meeting last evening. The annual report of the State Secretary was given by Mr. H. Brewster. He reported returns from 37 counties, and from those reports and partial reports from the other counties it was stated there were 380,000 children in the Sabbath-Schools of this State.

Brief but spirited speeches were made during the evening, and exercises by R. G. Farde, of New-York; the Rev. Mr. Strieby, of Syracuse; and Mr. Ralph Webb, of New-York.

Mr. Pardee stated that according to the State Census of 1855, there were in this State 1,137,134 souls, between the ages of 5 and 30 years, and consequently there were more than 700,000 children and youth under 20 years of age in this State. Here is our work; can they be reached? There were, it was stated, 663,124 families in the State in 1855, and in three of the largest denominations—the Presbyterian, the Methodist and the Baptist report no less than 333,303 members. Now, said Mr. P., let every one of those members take the care of only two families, and then there could not be found not a single neglected child or family in our State.

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## NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Correspondence to THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

SARATOGA SPA, Aug. 8, 1860.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Joseph Smith of Ulster County, and the Rev. Mr. Cushing was appointed Secretary. The Rev. Dr. Lintner of Schenectady invoked the Divine Blessing. The delegates then recorded their names, when Dr. Marsh of New-York read the report of the Executive Committee. Mr. McElroy of Albany reported a small balance in the Treasury. Gen. Smith delivered his annual address, in which he alluded to the manufacture of poisonous liquors with great emphasis. He called upon the Society to renew its labors with increased energy; stated the objects of the organization; appealed to the political parties to nominate Temperance men for State offices; urged the Church to take a deeper interest in the cause of Temperance; rebuked those who professed Christianity and yet indulged the passions of liquor; and complimented the juvenile Societies that are pledged against the use of tobacco as well as the use of the drinking habit.

Gen. Smith then alluded to the drinking habit, and spoke disparagingly of wine-drinking officials; advised no separate political organization to promote the temperance; but urged the nomination of men of temperance habits, and in the case of the election of a habeas corpus in the Burns-fugitive-slave case, we think he failed to vindicate the dignity of the Court; and whatever we may say of the decision, which he took so little time to come to in that case, it must be admitted that the counsel for a poor, pauper, fugitive, might have been given, and ought to have been given, in a more judicious manner. Gen. Smith then alluded to the drinking habit, and spoke disparagingly of wine-drinking officials; advised no separate political organization to promote the temperance; but urged the nomination of men of temperance habits, and in the case of the election of a habeas corpus in the Burns-fugitive-slave case, we think he failed to vindicate the dignity of the Court; and whatever we may say of the decision, which he took so little time to come to in that case, it must be admitted that the counsel for a poor, pauper, fugitive, might have been given, and ought to have been given, in a more judicious manner.

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in a variety. In one of his opinions he speaks of precedents as only applicable to precisely the same posture of facts, which can no more occur again than two blades of grass can be found alike. Therefore the law has become still more "gloriously uncertain," and, as Judge Wilde used to say, no one can tell what it is, save a lawyer, and a lawyer, who is not much characterized from scientific exactness, and who is not much characterized from common sense to law, Judge Shaw conferred a great benefit upon our legal system. For instance, he laid down admirably the principles of the relative rights of all men to the use of common property, such as ways, water, and air, and pointed out the mode of determining how one man's rights were affected by another's. Some admirable opinions were relative to water courses, the right to take from ponds, which has lately become so important, and still more recently to horse railroads, will stand as enduring memorials of his fame. We cannot say as much of some of his other decisions. When he allowed his Court to be surrounded with chains, and to be surrounded by the application for a habeas corpus in the Burns-fugitive-slave case, we think he failed to vindicate the dignity of the Court; and whatever we may say of the decision, which he took so little time to come to in that case, it must be admitted that the counsel for a poor, pauper, fugitive, might have been given, and ought to have been given, in a more judicious manner.

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